
*Overview of **BTeV** Physics, the Components and the Requirements*

The Physics: General

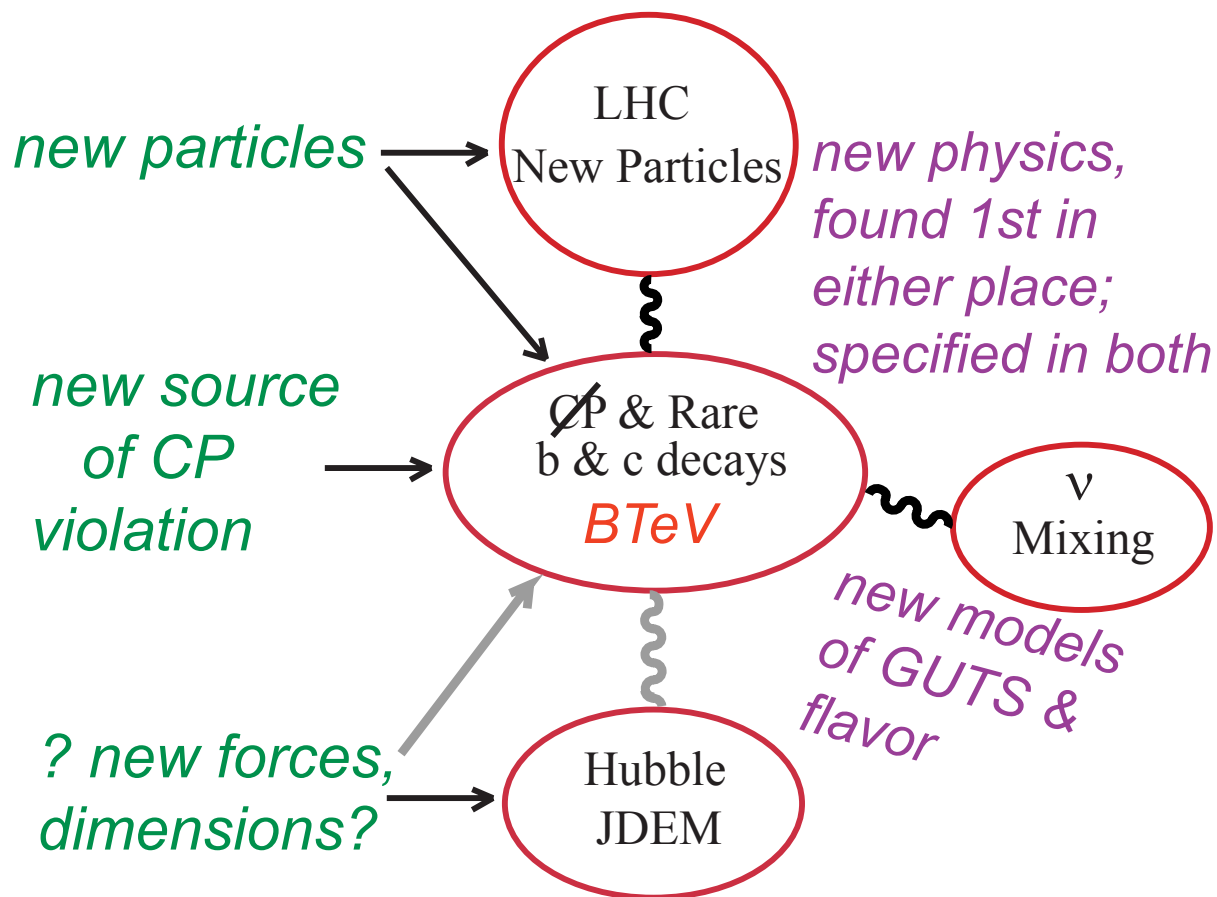
Mysteries

Solutions: New Physics

Dark
Matter

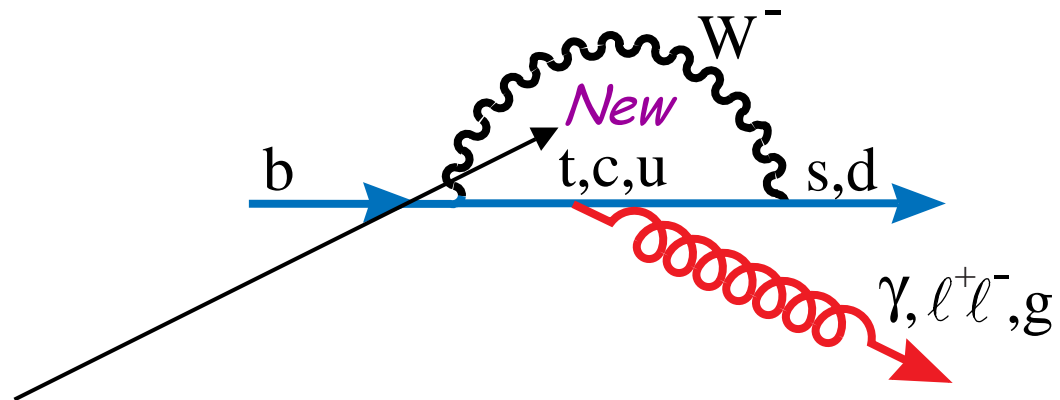
Dominance
of Matter over
Antimatter

Dark
Energy



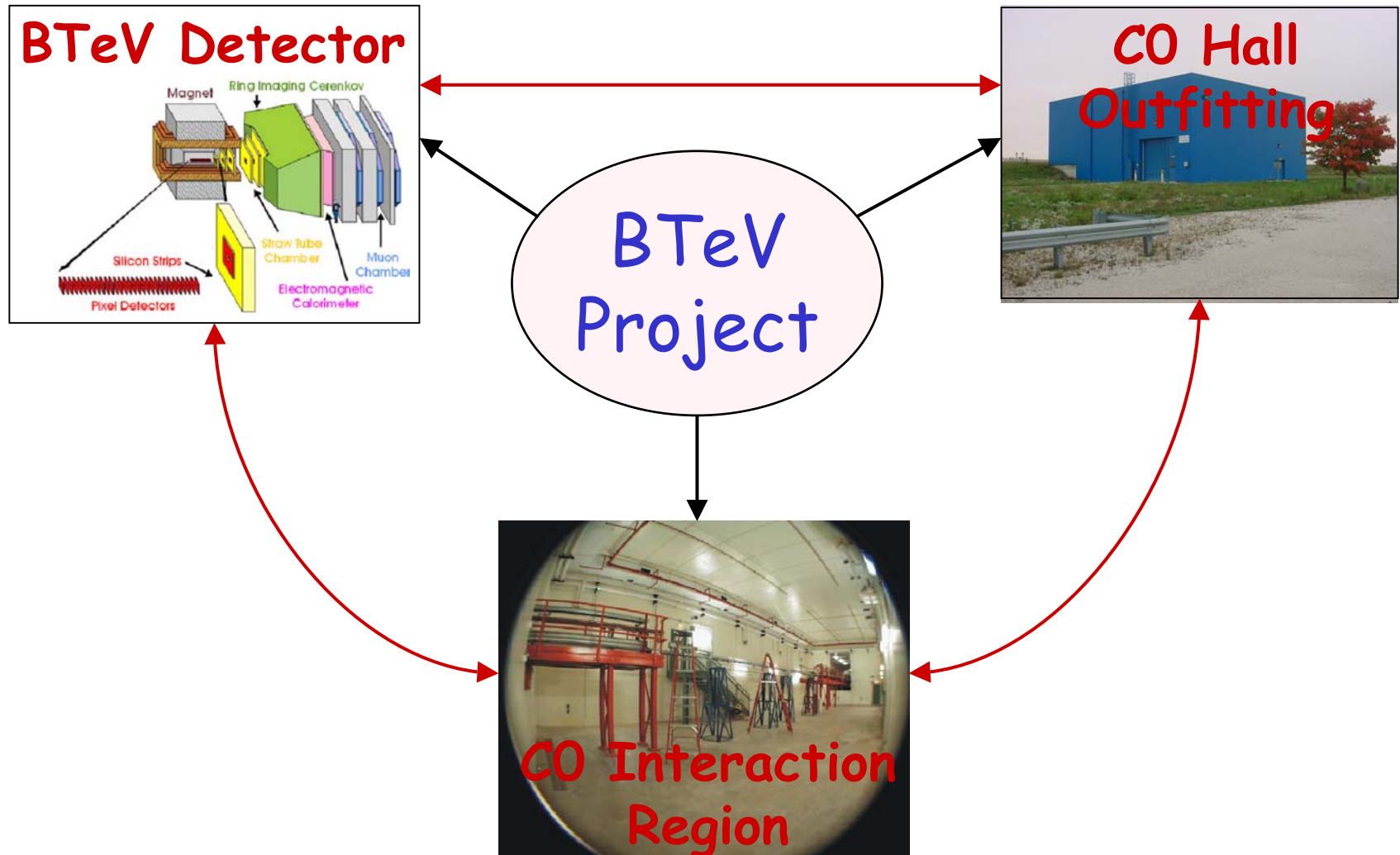
The Physics: More Specific

- CP Violation: Particles behave differently than antiparticles
 - Demonstrated in B decays by BaBar & Belle (one \angle measured, β)
 - But there are 4 different angles to determine
 - New Physics can show up as inconsistencies between/among CP measurements and other quantities
- Rare Decays



- New Particles can appear in the loop & interfere

Project Components



Requirements on C0 IR

- Peak Luminosity $\sim 2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ($\beta^* < 50 \text{ cm}$)
- Interoperability: Must allow for operation at C0 or at B0 & D0 simultaneously
- Non-interference with BTeV detector – last quadrupole closest to collision point is 5 m further away than in CDF or D0
- Schedule: Must be ready by shutdown in middle of 2009

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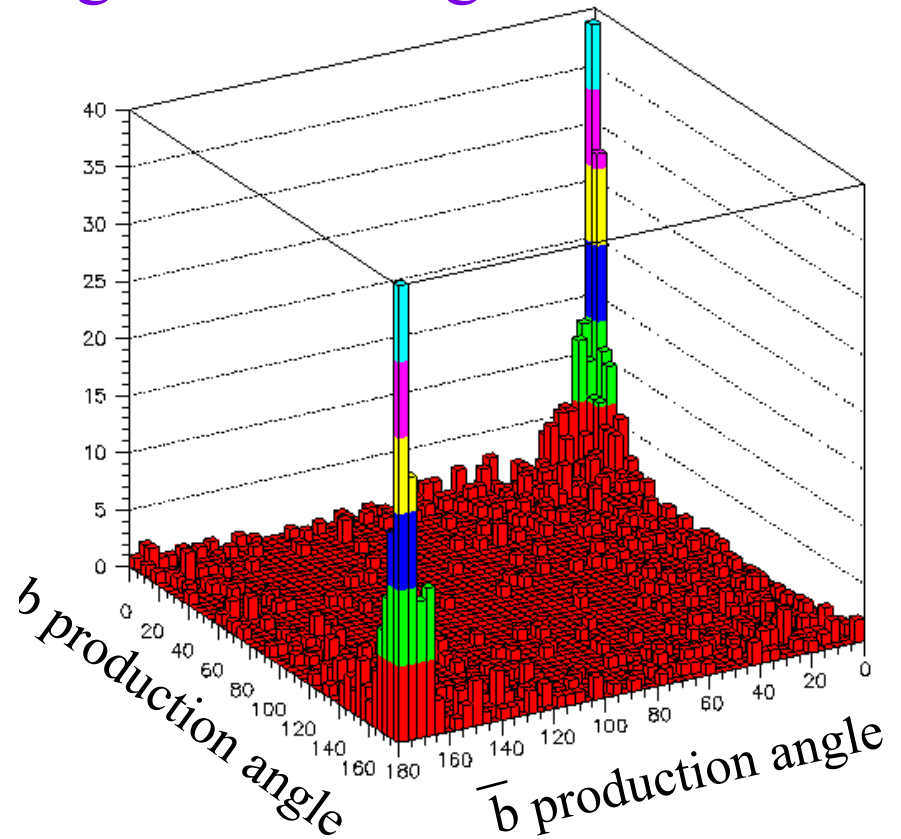
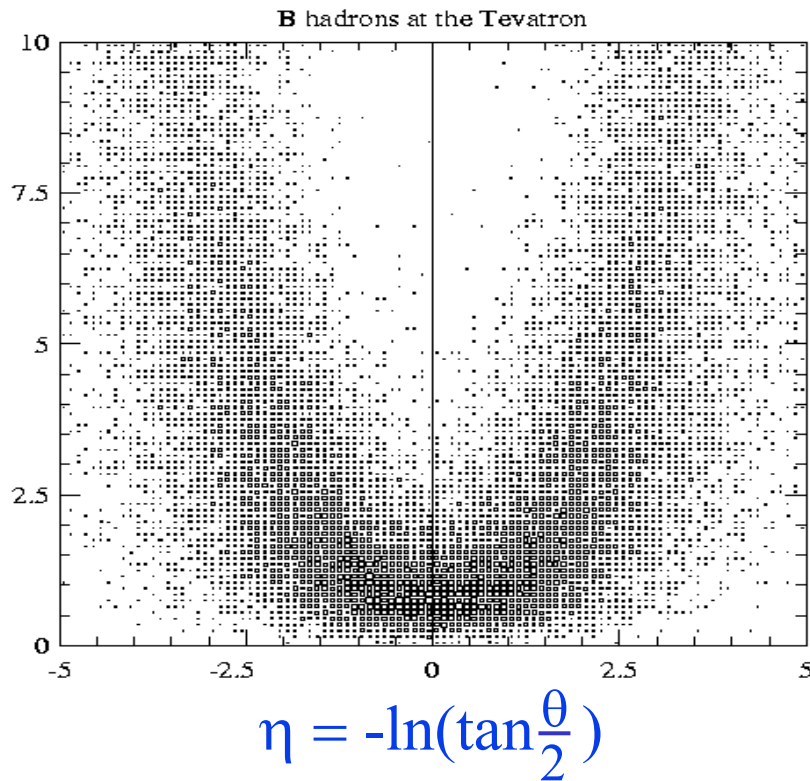
York University - S. Menary

$\frac{BTeV}{C0}$ Characteristics of hadronic b production

$$p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + X$$

The higher momentum b 's are at larger η 's

b production peaks at large angles with large $b\bar{b}$ correlation



Requirements: General

- Intimately tied to Physics Goals
- In general, within the acceptance of the spectrometer (10 – 300 mr with respect to beam) we need to:
 - Detect charged tracks & measure their 3-momenta
 - Measure the point of origin of the charged tracks (vertices)
 - Detect neutrals & measure their 3-momenta
 - Reveal the identity of charged tracks (e, μ , π , K, p)
 - Trigger & acquire the data (DAQ)
- Need to do as well as possible – we want individual subsystem to even exceed their performance specs, within the budget constraints

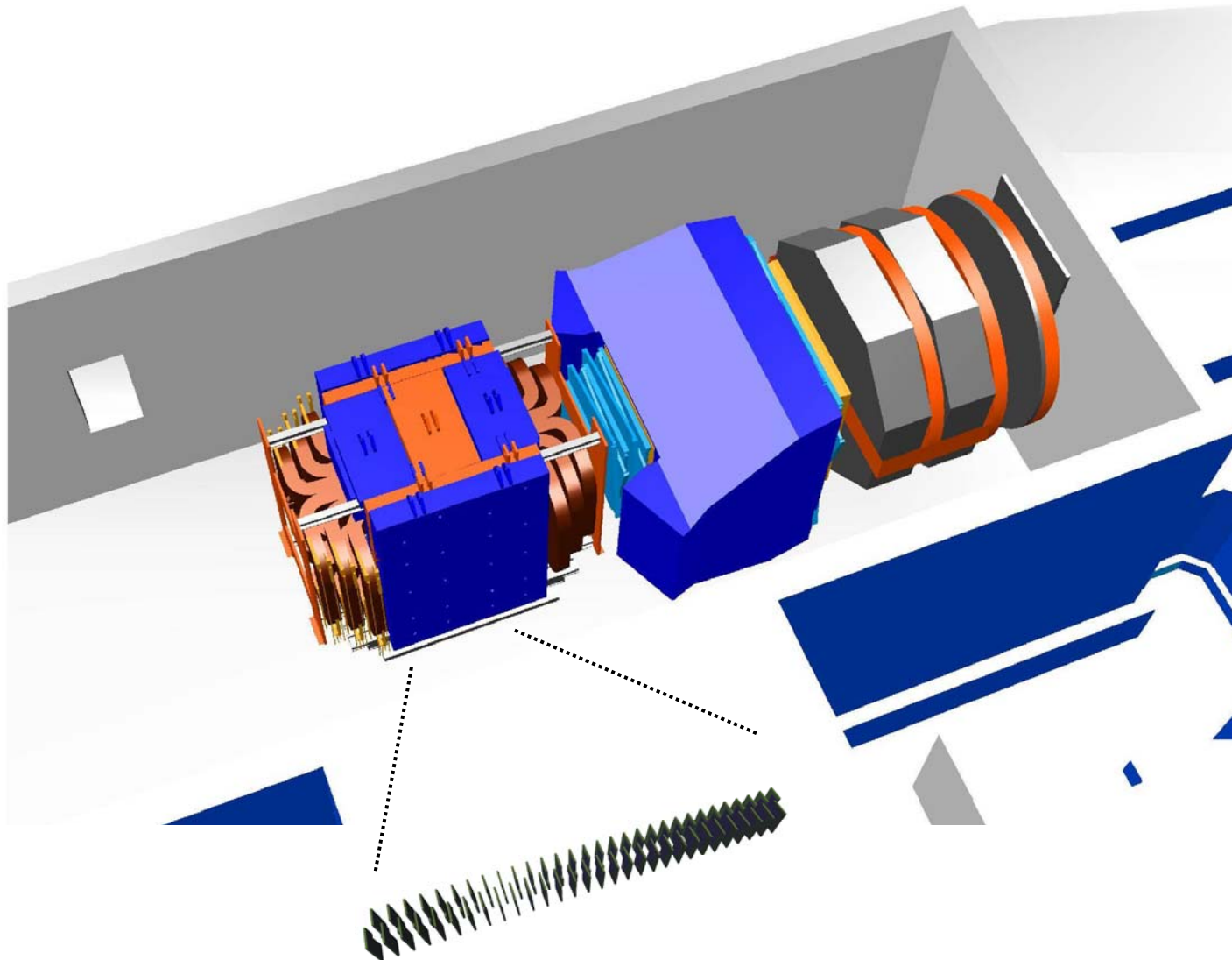
Basics Reasons for the Requirements

- B's (& D's) are long lived, ~ 1.5 ps, so if they are moving with reasonable velocity they go ~ 3 mm before they decay. This allows us to Trigger on the the presence of a B decay (*detached vertex*).
- B's are produced in pairs $p\bar{p} \rightarrow b\bar{b} + X$, and for many crucial measurements we must detect one b fully and some parts of the other: “flavor tagging”
- Physics states of great interest now are varied and contain both charged modes and neutrals, B_d & B_s

More Basic Reasons

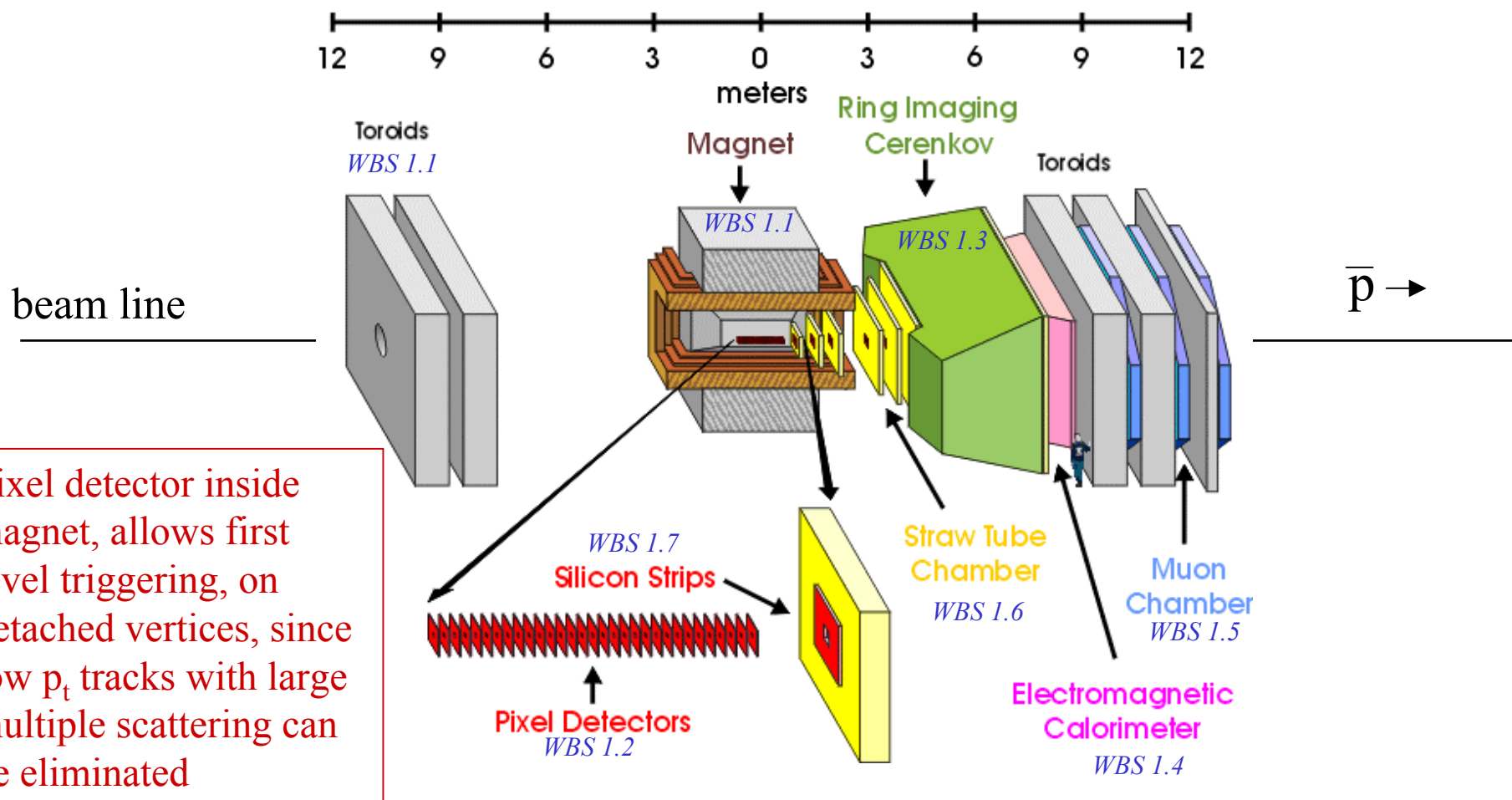
- Many modes contain γ , π^0 & η , so need excellent electromagnetic calorimetry
- B_s oscillations are fast, so need excellent time resolution $\sim < 50$ fs, compared to ~ 1500 fs lifetime. Also very useful to reduce backgrounds in reconstructed states
- Physics Backgrounds from $\pi \Leftrightarrow K$ can be lethal
 - $B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi^-$ is 15X $B_s \rightarrow D_s K^-$
 - $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \pi \rightarrow K^\mp \pi^\pm \pi^0$ is 2X $B^0 \rightarrow \rho \pi \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
 - So excellent charged hadron identification is a must

$\frac{BTeV}{C0}$ The BTeV detector in the C0 collision hall



The BTeV Detector

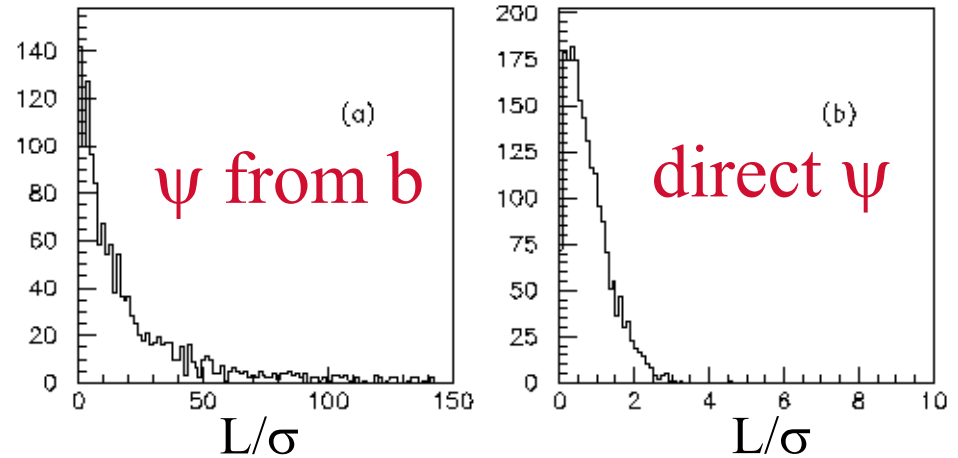
BTeV Detector Layout



$BTeV$ c_0 Fundamentals: Decay Time Resolution

- Excellent decay time resolution
 - Reduces background
 - Allows detached vertex trigger
- The average decay distance and the uncertainty in the average decay distance are functions of B momentum:

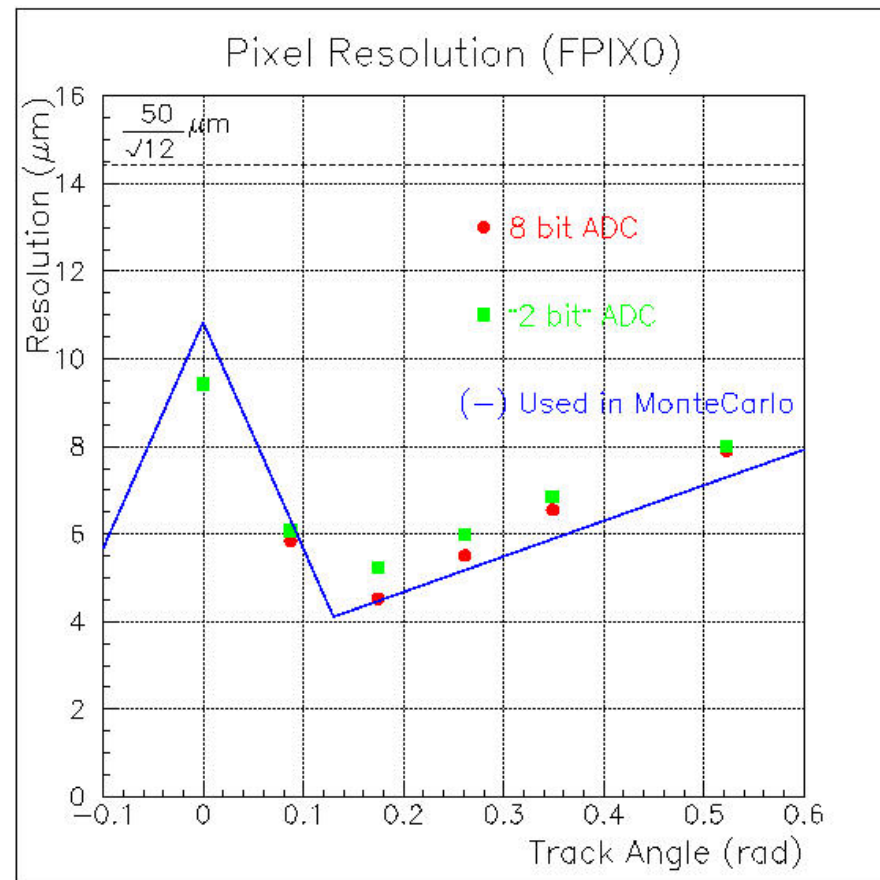
$$\begin{aligned}\langle L \rangle &= \gamma \beta c \tau_B \\ &= 480 \mu\text{m} \times p_B / m_B\end{aligned}$$



CDF/D0
region →

↖ LHC-b
region

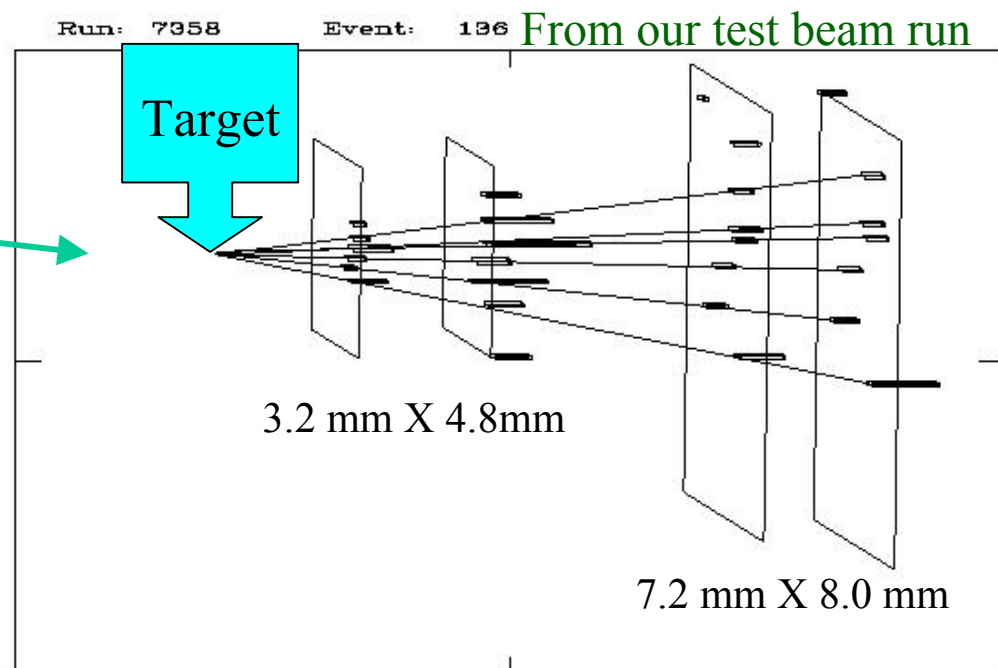
- Pixel – working systems studied in beams, including “almost” final electronics
- Full mechanical design done and being tested
- Pixels are inside of beam pipe in machine vacuum – OK with accelerator provided the outgassing rate is below specified limits (review document linked to Review web page)



- Full GEANT has multiple scattering, bremsstrahlung, pair conversions, hadronic interactions and decays in flight; smears hits and refits the tracks using “Kalman Filter.” No pattern recognition (except for trigger). However, we do not expect large pattern recognition problems

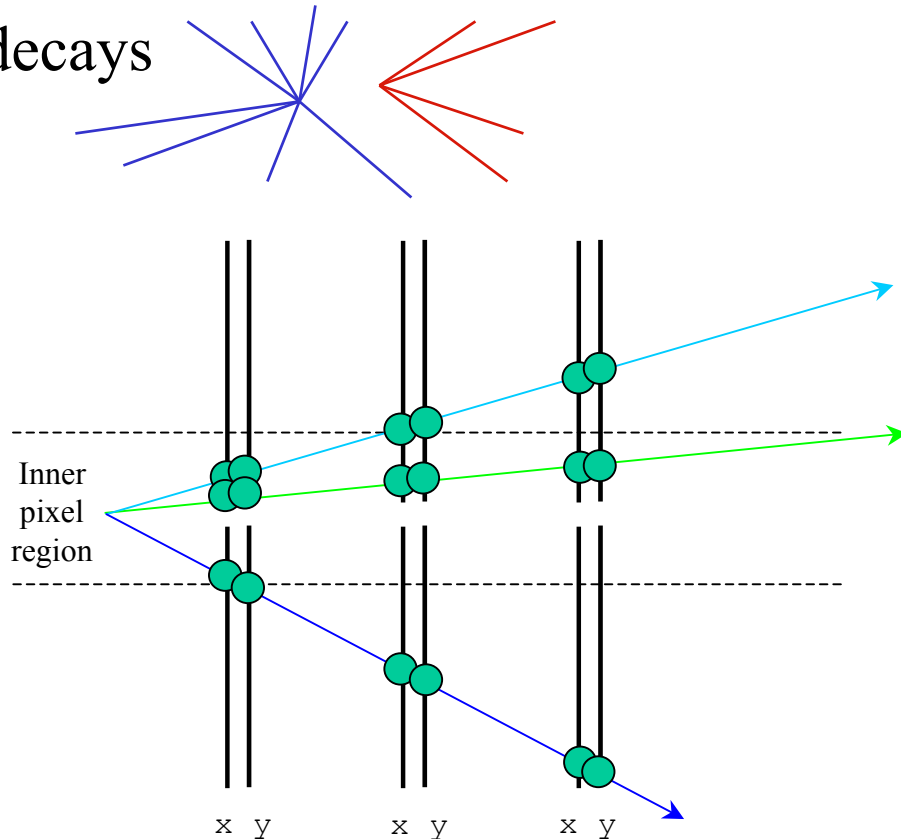
- This track density is 3x higher than what is expected in BTeV!

- ◆ Detailed studies of efficiency and rejection for up to an average of six interactions/crossing



Pixel Trigger Overview

◆ Idea: find primary vertices & detached tracks from b or c decays



- Pixel hits from 3 stations are sent to an FPGA tracker that matches “interior” and “exterior track hits
- Interior and exterior triplets are sent to a farm of DSPs to complete the pattern recognition:
 - interior/exterior triplet matcher
 - fake-track removal

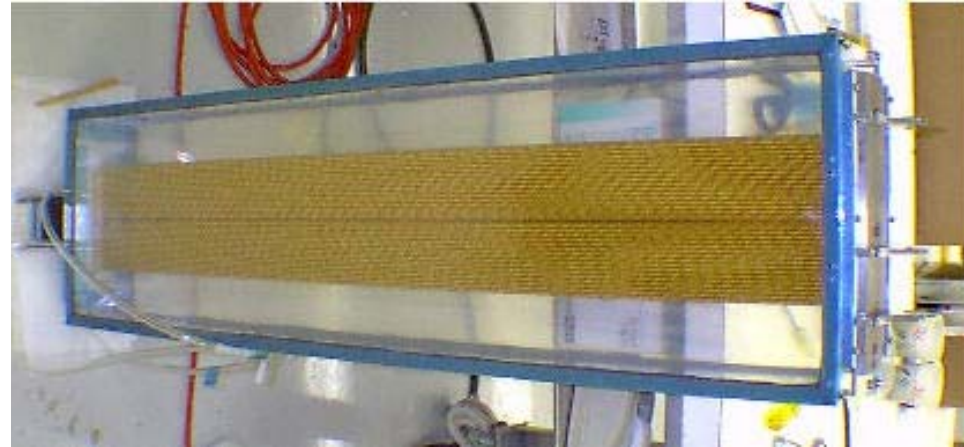
Trigger Performance

- For a requirement of at least 2 tracks detached by more than 4σ , we trigger on only 1% of the beam crossings and achieve the following efficiencies for these states at Level I:

State	efficiency(%)	state	efficiency(%)
$B \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$	55	$B^0 \rightarrow K^+\pi^-$	54
$B_s \rightarrow D_s K$	70	$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_s$	50
$B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$	60	$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi K^*$	69
$B^- \rightarrow K_s \pi^-$	40	$B^0 \rightarrow K^* \gamma$	40

@ 2 int/crossing

- Straws – prototype undergoing tests, uses Atlas design as basis

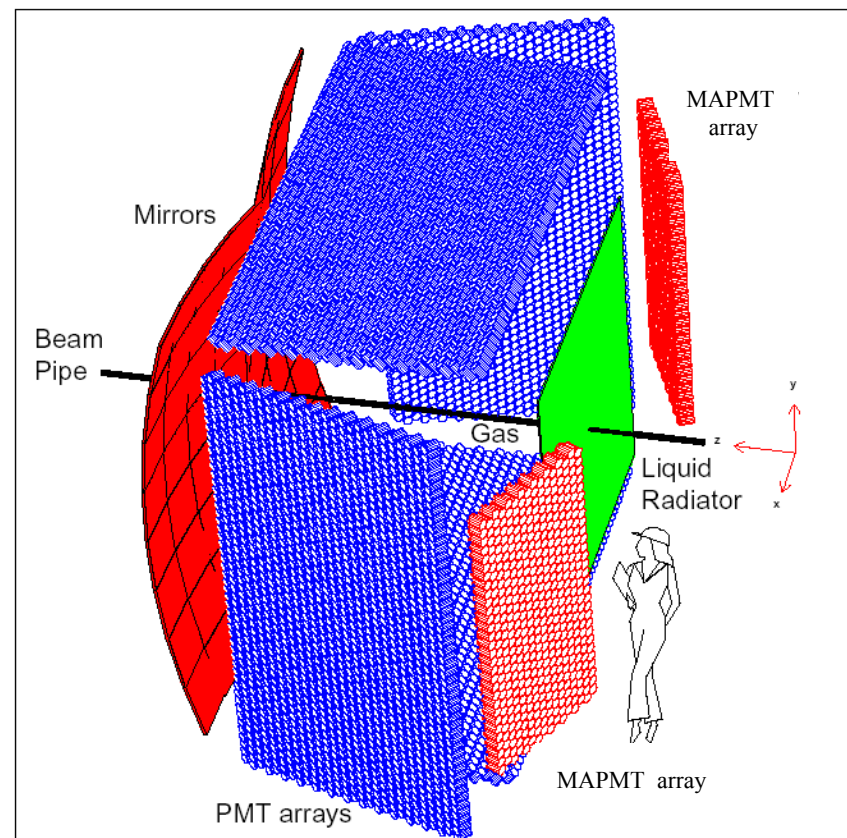


- Silicon Strips: simple single sided design, mechanics done.



RICH: Two Systems

- Gas + Mirror + MAPMT to identify b decay products
- Liquid + PMT's to help with flavor tagging of b's (p/K separation for $p < 9 \text{ GeV}/c$)
- Excellent particle id. distinguishes BTeV from “Central pp Detectors”



MAPMT vs. HPD

- A good situation: two viable technologies:
 - Hamamatsu has now produced an MultiAnodePMT with small borders
 - We have developed with DEP a 163 channel HPD & electronics that yields ~identical performance
- Currently
 - MAPMT's significantly cheaper due to currency exchange changes
 - MAPMT's easier to operate
- Baseline is now MAPMT's, but choice can be changed at time of construction if costs change

MAPMT

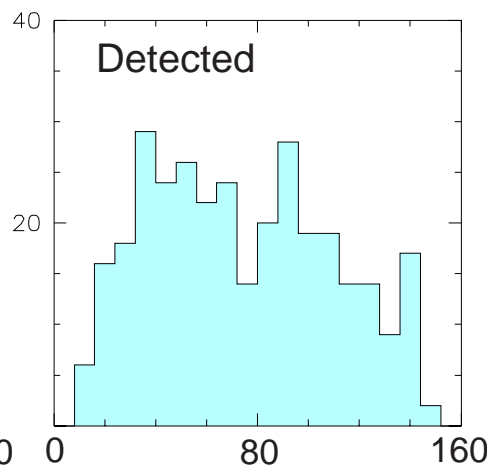
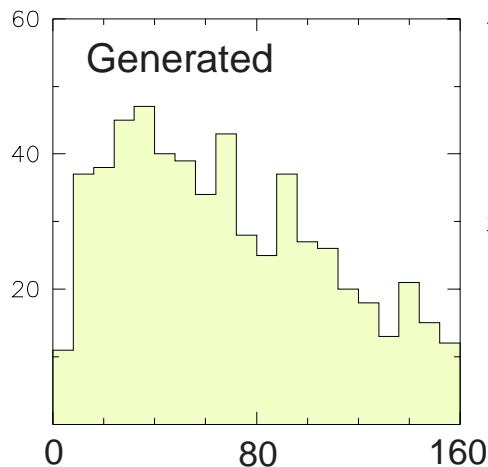
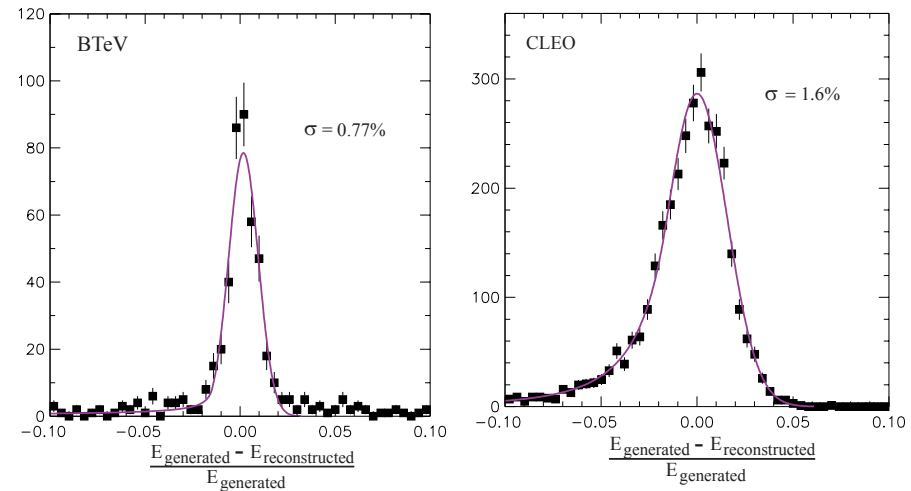


HPD

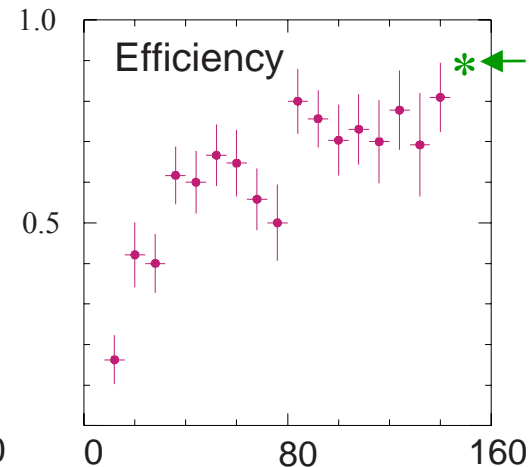


$BTeV$ Co EM calorimetry using $PbWO_4$ Crystals

- GEANT simulation of $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \gamma$, for BTeV & CLEO
- Isolation & shower shape cuts on both



Radius (cm)



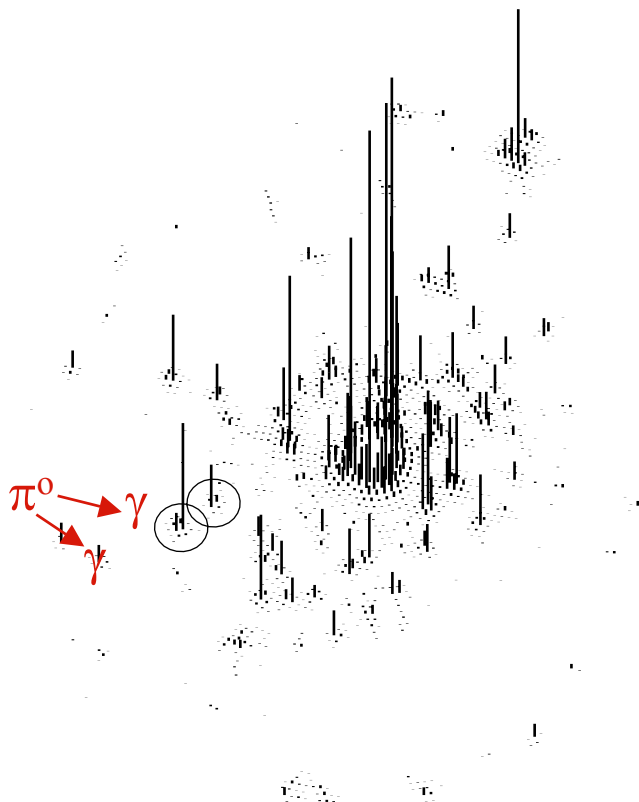
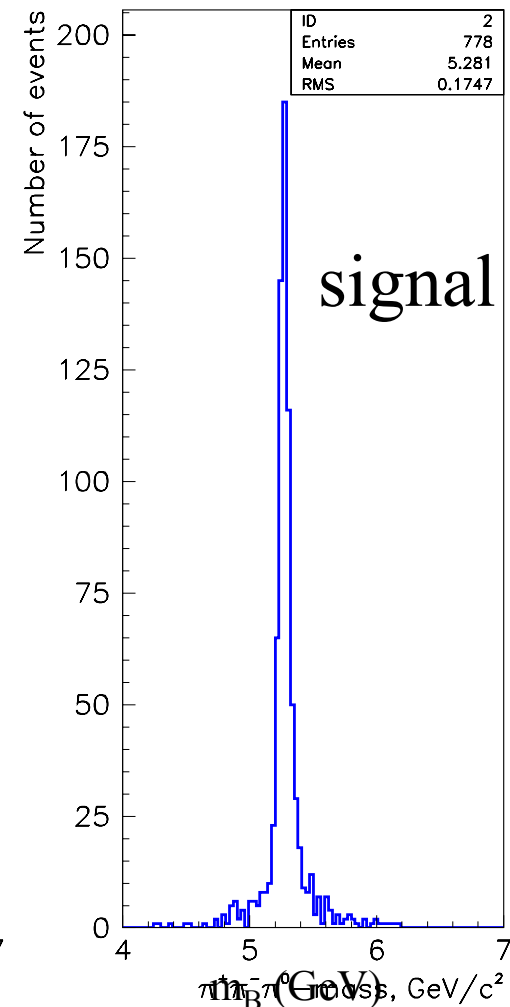
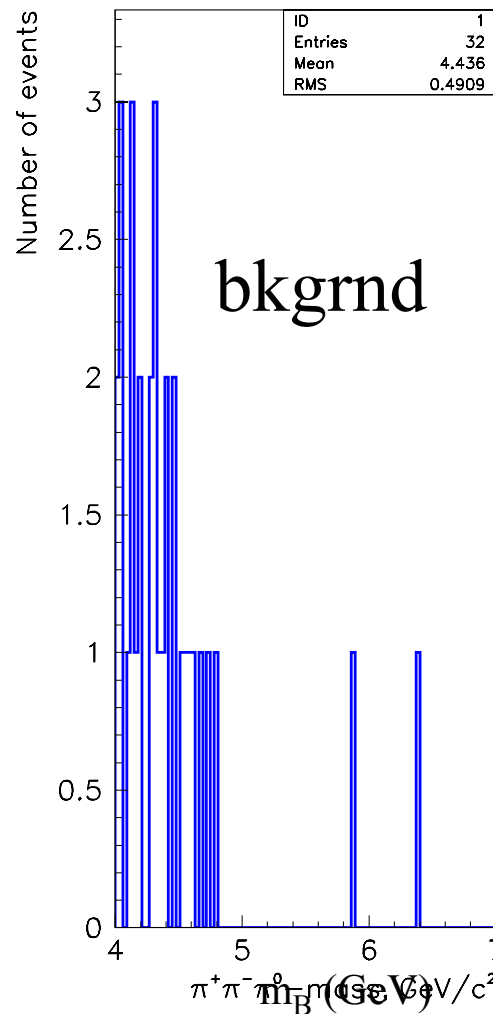
CLEO
barrel
 $\epsilon = 89\%$

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho \pi$

Based 9.9×10^6 bkgrnd events

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \pi^-$ S/B = 4.1

$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0$ S/B = 0.3



Muon System

- Used to check detached vertex trigger by having an independent di-muon trigger
- Also used for μ id
- Tested in beams
- Robust design: stainless steel tubes



Kinds of Requirements

- One set of requirements is based on the physics performance we want the detector to provide
- A second set is internal to the detector subsystem of interest and tells how each individual piece needs to perform (i. e. the efficiencies of PM tubes, or noise on electronics)
- Yet a third set is based on safety rules (ES&H)
- I will concentrate on the first set here

- Luminosity up to $2 \times 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- Mean number of interactions per crossing of 6 (thus allowing for 396 ns bunch spacing)
- Time between bunches $< 100 \text{ ns}$ (thus allowing for 132 ns bunch spacing)
- Radiation Resistance for at least 10 years on all detector components

High Level Requirements

■ Charged Tracks

- Angular acceptance: 10 - 300 mr
- $p > 3 \text{ GeV}/c$
- Tracking efficiency $> 98\%$
- Mass resolution $< 50 \text{ MeV}/c$
- Primary vertex resolution $< 100 \mu\text{m}$

■ Trigger efficiency & rejection

- $\epsilon > 50 \%$ for all B decays with ≥ 2 charged tracks
- $\epsilon > 20 \%$ for all B decays with 1 charged track
- Trigger rejection $> 98\%$ on light quark events (Level I), and 99.95% at Level III with only a 10% further loss in b efficiency
- Maximum data rate to archival storage $< 200 \text{ Mbyte/sec}$

^{BTeV} Co Hadron & Lepton Identification

- π/K separation $\geq 4\sigma$ for momenta 3 - 70 GeV/c
- p/K separation $\geq 3\sigma$ for momenta 3 - 70 GeV/c
 - These allow for π/e & π/μ separation at 4σ level up to ~ 23 and ~ 17 GeV/c, respectively
- positive μ identification from 5 - 100 GeV/c with a fake rate $< 10^{-3}$ and an independent momentum determination with resolution

$$\frac{\sigma_p}{p} = 19\% \oplus 0.6\% \times p$$

Electromagnetic Calorimeter

- Radius up to 160 cm ~ 220 mr, with hole for beam ~ 10 mr
- Range $E > 1$ GeV
- Energy resolution

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} < \frac{2\%}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1\%$$

- Position resolution

$$\sigma_x < \frac{4 \text{ mm}}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus 1 \text{ mm}$$

BTeV co Physics Reach (CKM) in 10^7 s

Reaction	$\mathcal{B}(B)(\times 10^{-6})$	# of Events	S/B	Parameter	Error or (Value)
$B^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	4.5	14,600	3	Asymmetry	0.030
$B_s \rightarrow D_s K^-$	300	7500	7	γ	8°
$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K_S \quad J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$	445	168,000	10	$\sin(2\beta)$	0.017
$B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi^-$	3000	59,000	3	x_s	(75)
$B^- \rightarrow D^0 (K^+ \pi^-) K^-$	0.17	170	1		
$B^- \rightarrow D^0 (K^+ K^-) K^-$	1.1	1,000	>10	γ	13°
$B^- \rightarrow K_S \pi^-$	12.1	4,600	1		$< 4^\circ +$
$B^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-$	18.8	62,100	20	γ	theory errors
$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^+ \pi^-$	28	5,400	4.1		
$B^0 \rightarrow \rho^0 \pi^0$	5	780	0.3	α	$\sim 4^\circ$
$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \eta, \quad J/\psi \rightarrow l^+ l^-$	330	2,800	15		
$B_s \rightarrow J/\psi \eta'$	670	9,800	30	$\sin(2\chi)$	0.024

Endorsements & Schedule

- BTeV was included as a near term priority in the category of “Highest Scientific Importance and Near-term Readiness for Construction,” in the “Facilities for the Future of Science: A Twenty-year Outlook” report of the Office of Science.
- Based on our physics sensitivities, and **implementation in 2009** a HEPAP subpanel wrote: “**P5** supports the construction of BTeV as an important project in the world-wide quark flavor physics area. Subject to constraints within the HEP budget, **we strongly recommend an earlier BTeV construction profile** and enhanced C0 optics”
- *Presidents FY2005 Budget Request: “The BTeV experiment will have scientific competition from a dedicated B physics experiment at the CERN LHC, so timely completion of BTeV is important.”*